

T W E L V E V I E W S

O F

PLACES IN THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE,

T H E

C O U N T R Y O F T I P P O O S U L T A N,

F R O M D R A W I N G S T A K E N O N T H E S P O T.



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts
TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,

Concise Descriptions of the Places drawn, with a brief Detail of Part of the Operations of the Army under
the MARQUIS OF CORNWALLIS, during the late War, and a few other Particulars.

B Y R. H. C O L E B R O O K,

LIEUTENANT in the Service of the Honourable EAST-INDIA COMPANY, who attended the Army in the Capacity of Surveyor.

LONDON, PRINTED IN THE YEAR MDCCXCIII.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA, G.C. G.C. G.C.

THESE VIEWS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PLACES IN MYSORE

ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBEDIENT AND MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

R. H. COLEBROOK.

EAST VIEW OF BANGALORE.

BANGALORE is the capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Mysore. The country about it is remarkably elevated*, the climate temperate, and the soil tolerably fertile.

The fort is of an oval form, fortified with about thirty round bastions or towers, five cavaliers, and two gateways. It was originally built by the Hindoos, as appears by some figures sculptured on the walls, and by an ancient Pagoda in the middle of the place.

It has been considerably altered and modernized, by Hyder Aly, and Tippoo Sultan, who have added many outworks, and entirely rebuilt the North gate. They established here a mint, a foundry for brass cannon, an arsenal for military stores, and magazines for grain and gunpowder. Tippoo likewise built a palace for his own residence, which is painted and gilt, in a most gorgeous style. The contrast between this fabric, and the surrounding huts, conspicuously marks the distance between the despot and his subjects.

In one of these hovels, many British officers, and soldiers, who were taken prisoners during the former war, were confined. They were constantly kept in irons, and treated with inhumanity, rigour, and infolence.

On the North side of the fort, is a Pettah, or town of great extent, fortified with a wall, a thick hedge, and a dry ditch.

Of the history of Bangalore, little has hitherto been obtained. About the middle of the last century, it belonged to a Polgar Rajah, named Kempy Gowr, and was taken from him (A. D. 1655) by Remdoula Khan, a general of Audil Shaw, king of Bejaour, who left it in charge to Shahajee, the father of Sivaji, from whom it devolved to one of his sons, named Yekoje. It was invested again in 1689, by Caffim Khan, a general of Aurungzeb. Yekoje surrounded the place and retired to Tanjore, and it was afterwards sold by Caffim Khan to the Mysore Rajah. About the year 1730, a Mahratta army under Hindoo Row attacked it, but without further success than taking the Pettah. In 1746 the Mahrattas, under Gopaul Row, once more besieged it. After taking the Pettah they erected batteries and breached the fort, but a sum of money induced them to relinquish their enterprise.

At the commencement of the late war, Bangalore was considered a place of great importance, but its capture was not attempted until many months had elapsed, during which our Army fought in vain, to bring the enemy to a decisive action in the field. The siege of this place was determined upon late in 1790, and early in 1791 Earl Cornwallis took the command of the army, with the avowed intention of attacking it. He began his march from Vellore on the 5th of February, ascended the Moogly Ghaut on the 19th, and after marching 230 miles, encamped before it on the 5th of the ensuing month.

Tippoo who had begun to lay waste the Carnatic, and had actually taken Permacoil, astonished at the boldness of the enterprise, and the rapidity of his Lordship's movements, relinquished his views of conquest, and turned his thoughts to the protection of his own country. By a quick and hasty march, he arrived near Bangalore on the same day with our army, and made a show of offering battle. The Earl, who knew it was a mere pretence to divert him from his object, opposed to him his Left Wing only, while the Right Wing, covering the battering train, baggage, and stores, pursued their march. A cannonade was commenced by the enemy at a great distance, but as they did not advance, not a single shot was returned. In the evening the whole Army encamped within three miles of the fort, and next morning took up a more convenient position on the North East side of the Pettah.

After reconnoitering, it was determined to attack the Pettah first, as the only means of procuring forage for the cattle and materials for the siege. A storming party, consisting of His Majesty's 36th Regiment, and the 26th Battalion of Bengal Sepoys, was ordered upon this service under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell, with a proportion of artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouse. On the morning of the 7th, at the dawn of day, they advanced to the North gate, which had been fixed upon as the point of attack. The first barrier was soon penetrated, and they rushed on to the second, but were opposed there by a well directed, and close fire of musketry from the walls, accompanied by showers of ground rockets, which did considerable execution. A six-pounder was run up with its muzzle to the gate, but its explosion had no other effect than making a small hole. It was fired again without better success. At this critical juncture, the brave, the gallant Moorhouse, as he was giving directions for an iron twelve-pounder to be brought up, received a ball under his left shoulder, and almost instantaneously expired. The attack was renewed with undaunted perseverance, and the gate being at length a good deal shattered by repeated explosions, it was forced open, and the whole detachment pushed in. The enemy fled from the gate, but continued firing from the houses for some time. Parties were sent in different directions to dislodge them, and before nine we were in complete possession of the

* In the environs of this place, the mercury in the barometer was always below 57 inches. The thermometer seldom rose higher than 85°, and commonly at 70°, and was sometimes observed below 60°. Most of the vegetables of Europe may be produced here in the greatest abundance and perfection.

place. Captain Delany, of the 36th regiment, was killed at the commencement of the attack, and our loss altogether amounted to about sixty men.

Tippoo, who with his army was not far off, was astonished and enraged at the news of our success, he ordered a large body of his infantry to attempt the recapture of the Pettah, while, with the main part of his army, he came down and cannonaded our camp. Three *Kubpoons* entered the Pettah at an opening opposite the North gate of the fort, marching by regular divisions. Their attack was conducted with wonderful spirit, but such was the steady opposition they met with from the 36th regiment, and the rest of the troops in the place, that they were compelled to make their retreat, after losing at least five hundred men.

Our batteries were soon after begun, the first of which opened on the 12th, but being at too great a distance it was abandoned, and two others were erected, the nearest within four hundred yards of the fort.

On the 17th Tippoo again cannonaded our camp, with about twenty guns, but not choosing to advance within his usual distance, very few shots were returned. We lost some men by the random balls, which fell in the ranks. About this time our advanced batteries were completed, and opened with such effect, that the defences of the North face of the fort were soon demolished.

On the 21st Tippoo once more attempted to interrupt our operations; he appeared with his army on the East side of the fort, and seemed to meditate an attack on our batteries, he had likewise opened embrasures in the bank of a tank, into which he had planted some heavy cannon, that would have inflated our trenches. The Right Wing was sent down to watch his motions, and to oppose any attack he might make, which observing, he thought fit to withdraw his troops about noon.

At night the principal breach being reported practicable, it was determined to storm the fort without delay. The Flank Companies of all His Majesty's Regiments, under the command of Major Skelly, and supported by some Battalions of Sepoys, were ordered upon this service. They advanced to the attack about eleven o'clock, and upon a signal given by General Meadows, who was present in the batteries, they rushed on to the breach, which, after scrambling over various outworks, under a heavy flanking fire from the walls, they at last arrived at. The Grenadiers with their usual intrepidity mounted the breach, and with their bayonets cleared the way. The whole party pushed in after them, and a dreadful slaughter of the enemy ensued. The Killadar Behauder Khan, a venerable old man, finding all was lost, and probably dreading Death less than the ignominy he might suffer, from the cruel and capricious temper of his master, defended himself to the last, and fell covered with wounds. His body was found next day among a heap of the slain, and as he appeared to have been a man of rank, Earl Cornwallis sent a message to Tippoo, with an offer of the corpse for interment, to which the latter replied, that the most proper place of burial for the deceased, would be that where he had so nobly fallen. The body was consequently buried in the fort, by people of the Mussulman religion, and with every mark of distinction.

Above six hundred of the enemy were put to the sword, many jumped over the walls or otherwise made their escape, and the few who remained, were made prisoners. The whole conflict did not last above an hour, and about midnight we were in complete possession of this important place, having lost about twenty men in the attack.

The fall of Bangalore struck an immediate panic into the enemy's army, and they marched off with the greatest precipitation. Above sixty pieces of cannon were found in the place, with great quantities of stores, ammunition, and grain.

If the circumstances attending the siege be considered, that the enemy were in full possession of the open country, so as to preclude the possibility of our getting supplies, that during our operations in the Pettah, we had but a small force in the camp to withstand the attacks of their whole army, and that our stock of provisions and ammunition was nearly exhausted, the capture of Bangalore may be deemed one of the greatest achievements of the British arms in India. To Tippoo it was a blow, which threw him into such a state of distraction at the time, that he is said to have wept, and exhibited the most frantic symptoms of unavailing sorrow and despair. He soon after wreaked his vengeance on some unfortunate English prisoners whom he had detained in a state of wretched captivity since the year 1782, by ordering them to be put to death.

Bangalore (by a mean of several observations) lies in Latitude 12° 57' 30"

Longitude East of Greenwich 77° 22' 17"

Distance from Madras 221 miles.

Distance from Seringapatam 77 miles.



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Drawn on the spot by R.H. Colbeck

EAST VIEW of BANGALORE

Engraved by W. Edy

London Pub. for the Proprietor, by M. Thackeray, 87 Strand, May 1830.

PROSPECT OF THE COUNTRY NEAR MOOTY TALLAOW.

THIS view exhibits some of the hills which enclose the lake, and contains a part of the field of battle, fought in 1771 between the army of Hyder Aly Khan and the Mahratta forces, under Trimmuck Row. The building in the distance represents the mausoleum of Budder uddien Khan, one of Hyder's generals, and a near relation, who fell on that bloody day.

Hyder had marched from Seringapatam with twenty thousand infantry, twelve thousand horse, and about twenty guns, and encamped at Milecotta. The Mahrattas, whose army consisted of forty thousand horse, with above eighty pieces of cannon, marched immediately from Hooliar-droog, and pitched their camp within six miles. Hyder conceiving that he was unable to cope with so large a force, determined upon a retreat, and began moving towards his capital before day light next morning. The Mahrattas apprised of his march, instantly followed, and overtook him at Chilca-hourly hill. A close action immediately took place, which lasted till nine o'clock, when his infantry giving way, the Mahratta horse charged in amongst them, and a dreadful carnage ensued. Hyder fled with precipitation to Seringapatam, where he arrived without a single attendant, or a rag on his back, leaving twenty thousand of his best troops slaughtered on the field of battle.

This blow had nearly proved fatal to Hyder, and the total subversion of his usurped empire seemed inevitable, when the interference of Mara Row, who had great influence with Trimmuck Row, and the other Mahratta chiefs, and was supposed to retain a personal friendship for Hyder, saved him from utter ruin. After some

negociations, and the timely application of sixty lacks of rupees, which he paid from his treasury, a peace was concluded, and the Mahrattas returned to their own country, leaving him to brood over his misfortune and disgrace.

But the aspiring genius of that extraordinary man, soon enabled him to retrieve his losses. He recruited and disciplined his army, and re-established his power on a firmer footing than ever.

In 1774, Ragobah having succeeded to the Mahratta government, Hyder obtained from him a *Sunnud*, or grant, of all the provinces and lands which he had ceded to the Mahrattas. But the chiefs who governed them, refusing to give them up, he drove them out by force of arms, and, among the rest, his friend Mara Row.

His expeditions after this, were against the Rajahs of Chittle-droog, Harponelly, and other Polygars, all of whom he expelled, and seized upon their countries and treasures.

In 1780 he invaded the Carnatic, with an army of near one hundred thousand men, and had nearly crushed the British power on the coast of Coromandel, when on the 1st of July, 1781, that great and gallant soldier Sir Eyre Coote, at the head of the remains of our forces, defeated him in a pitched battle, and checked him in his ambitious career.



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Drawn on the spot by R. H. Colbran.

PROSPECT of the COUNTRY near MOOTY TALLAOW.

Engraved by C. W. L. S.

P A G O D A S A T M A U G R Y.

THESE Pagodas are nearly equa-distant, between Sewan-droog and Oottradurgum. They are built upon an elevated spot, commanding a fine prospect of the country around, but have long since been abandoned, and are now falling to decay. Within the square which encloses them, are several Choultries, the walls and ceilings of which are curiously sculptured and painted. The Hindoo Deities are here depicted under a variety of allegorical forms, and particularly the God Vishnoo, whose numerous adventures and various Incarnations are minutely displayed.

Contiguous is the town of Maugry, and a fort; once the residence of a petty Rajah, but now in ruins. It was taken by assault (A. D. 1730) by Deo Rauze, sovereign of Myfore, who annexed this, and many other forts and places to his dominions.

The Army encamped here on the 29th of June, 1791, when a detachment was sent to reconnoitre Sewan-droog;

but the formidable appearance of that hill fort, induced the Commander in chief to postpone its attack to a future day.

By a mean of eight observations of the Sun and fixed Stars, the Latitude of Maugry Pagodas is $12^{\circ} 57' 25''$.

The fort bears from them E. S. E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant.

Bangalore due East, distance by survey, in a direct line, 24 miles.

Sewan-droog S. 63° . E. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Oottradurgum W. $0^{\circ} 40'$ N. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

The place of observation was a little open pagoda on a rock near the S. W. corner of the enclosure.



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Engraving by J. B. Smith

PAGODAS at MANGU with a distant VIEW of SEWANDROOG.

Engraved by J. B. Smith

NORTH WEST VIEW OF NANDY-DROOG.

THIS fortified mountain, lies N. 15° W. 30 miles in a direct line from Bangalore. The plain on which it stands, is supposed to be the highest in the Peninsula of India, and the summit of the hill the most elevated point. Several rivers rise at, or near this place, and run from it in opposite directions. Of these the Palar, and Pennar, are the most considerable.

The fortifications of Nandy-droog are said to have been first erected about the year 1460, by a Polygar Rajah named Bainy Gowr, who likewise built Balapour, and Dewanelli. These Places were held by his descendants till A. D. 1760, when Hyder Aly took them, after each had sustained a siege of several months, and drove the reigning Rajah from all his Possessions.

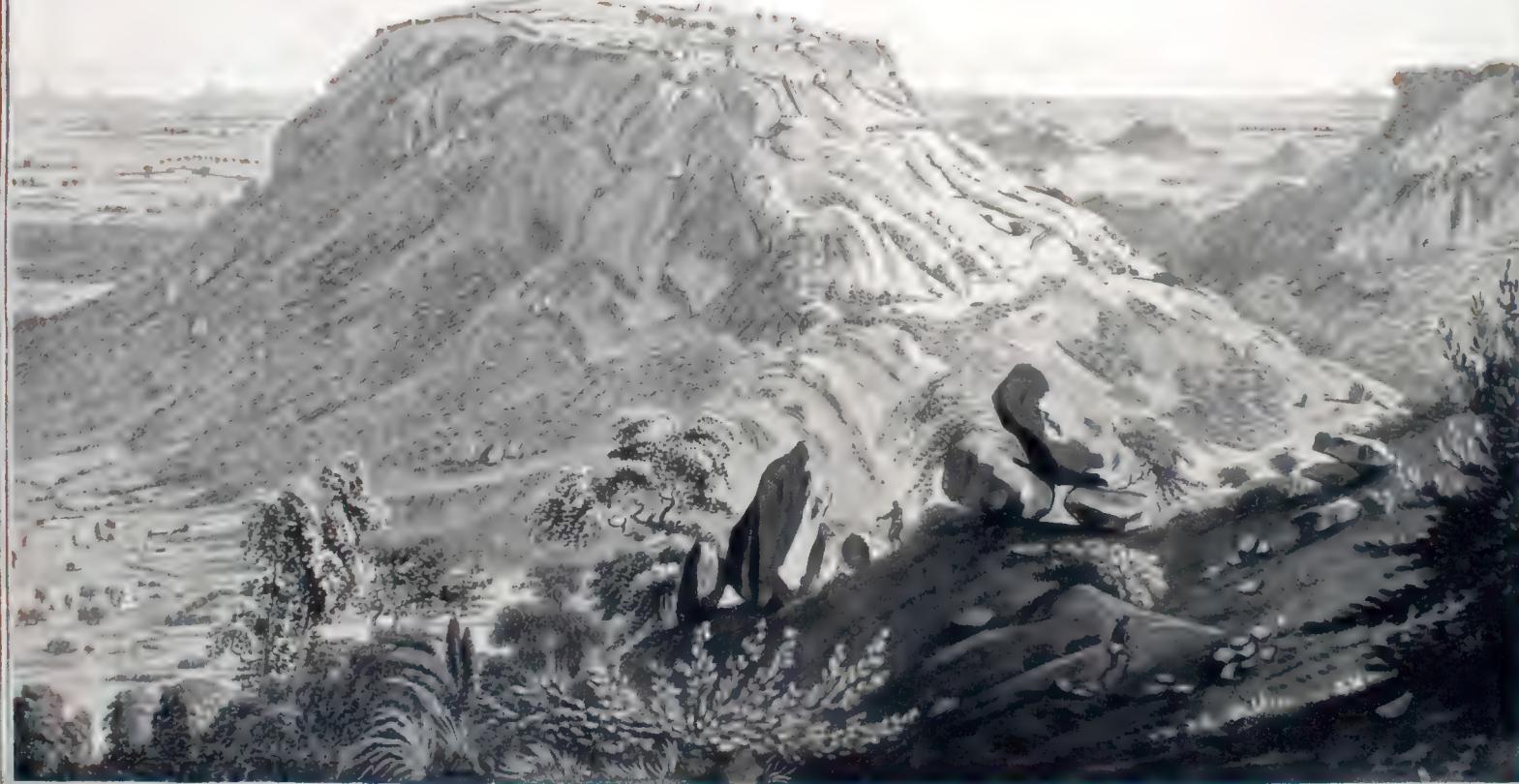
The works on the hill are extensive, and the side, which is easiest of access, is strengthened with a double wall.

In October, 1791, Major Gowdie, with a detachment from the army, sat down before it. The only means of attack were to erect batteries on the hill itself. With infinite labour and toil, attended by the loss of many men, from the constant firing of the enemy, this was at last effected, and the outer wall was soon after breached in two places. These operations were greatly accelerated by the gallant exertions of Major Montague, who commanded the artillery.

On the 18th, the principal breach being reported practicable, it was determined to storm the fort that night; but as the inner wall remained unimpaired, little hope was entertained, of our carrying the place entirely at that time, and in case the attempt was not completely successful, it was intended to make a lodgement. The troops ordered for this service began to ascend the hill at the dusk of evening, and took post in the advanced parallel, where they anxiously waited the signal of attack. This was given about eleven o'clock, and they immediately rushed on. The enemy took the alarm, and opened a heavy fire of cannon, jinjalls*, and musketry, which being at random had very little effect. The Grenadiers and Light Infantry of His Majesty's 36th and 71st regiments, headed by captains Robertson and Hart, entered the two places breached, nearly at the same time. The enemy gave way, and retired with precipitation to the upper fort. They were closely pursued, and had just time to bolt the gate; but not so firmly as to prevent our soldiers from breaking it open, which they soon effected and rushed in. The enemy were now in the greatest consternation, and fled in all directions; many who had escaped the bayonets of our men, and were endeavouring to get over the walls, fell headlong down the rock, while others found means to escape by secret pathways leading down the hill. About sixty were put to death, but quarter was given to the few who remained, and they were made prisoners. Among the latter were the *Killadar* and a *Bulby*†. We lost but five or six men in the attack.

* A kind of wall-piece, which carries a ball of about half a pound.

† These two unfortunate men have since been put to death by Tippoo's orders, for not having made a better defence.



A.V.W. VIEW OF VILADYDROOG.



NORTH VIEW OF SEWAN-DROOG.

SEWAN-DROOG is one of the most stupendous rocks in the country, and as a fort has been generally deemed impregnable. It lies 19 miles from Bangalore, in a direct line, bearing S. 82°. W. This place is surrounded on all sides by extensive woods and thickets, inhabited by tigers and other wild beasts. Several rills of clear water issue from the foot of the rock, and discharge themselves into a small river in the vicinity. Tanks or reservoirs have been constructed on the hill itself, some of which have been hewn out of the solid rock.

About the commencement of the present century, Sewan-droog belonged to an independent Chieftain or Polygar, named Kempy Gowr, and was taken from him (A. D. 1730) by Déo Rauze, Rajah of Myfore, after a long siege, by treachery.

In December, 1791, Colonel Stuart, with a detachment from the British army sat down before it. A road was cut through the thickets with infinite toil, leading from his camp to an eminence about eight hundred yards from the main wall. Upon this spot a battery of three guns was erected, and another, mounting five, was constructed in a valley on the right hand. These batteries continued firing two or three days, but the great elevation which the guns required, rendered the effect of the shot rather precarious. It was however sufficient to silence, in a great measure, the fire of the enemy, and to prevent their shewing themselves on the walls. Two advanced batteries were in the mean time erected on the hill itself, within two hundred and fifty yards of the place it was intended to break. In effecting this we lost a few men who were shot by the enemy through loop holes. On the 20th of the month, the advanced batteries opened with such effect, that the breach was rendered practicable before ten o'clock the next morning, at which time it was determined to storm. Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit headed the

party for the assault, which consisted of about three hundred European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, and some Companies of Sepoys. They ascended the hill, covered by the fire of all our batteries, till they had nearly reached the foot of the wall, where one of our men, who had climbed higher than the rest, lost an arm by a shot which rebounded from the stones. The signal was given exactly at ten, by the batteries ceasing to fire; when the thundering roar of our cannon was succeeded by the inspiring sound of a band of music, which played up *Britons Strike home*. The Grenadiers immediately mounted the breach; the enemy were struck with a panic, and instead of defending a place, where a handful of men might have opposed thousands, they fled, and scrambled up to the higher parts of the hill, in the greatest consternation. They were closely pursued by our soldiers, many were killed, but the greater number escaped down the S. E. side of the hill. The few who remained were made prisoners, among these was the principal Killadar: the body of the second Killadar was found among the slain, whose number amounted to about ninety.

It will appear almost incredible, that excepting the man who lost his arm by a shot from our own batteries, we had only two or three slightly wounded in the assault.

Such was the confidence entertained by Tippoo of the strength of this place, that when the first news of the siege had reached Seringapatam, his Courtiers ventured to congratulate him upon the event; and he seemed pleased at the idea of the English having run their heads against the tremendous *Gardan Shek*, a name he had himself given it; implying, metaphorically, the Neck of Majesty.



Drawn on the spot by R.H. Colbran.

A North VIEW of SEWANDROOG showing the ATTACK in Decr 1791.

SOUTH VIEW OF SEWAN-DROOG.

THIS view exhibits the appearance of Sewan-droog from the southward. The Pettah, or lower fort, was the place where twenty British officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoners during the former war, were confined. After one year's imprisonment in Bangalore, they were removed to this place, and remained here nearly an equal length of time. On the accession of Tippoo Sultan to the throne of Myfore, in 1782, their confinement was rendered more rigorous and severe than ever, and their allowance of provisions was considerably reduced. They frequently heard accounts of the murder of some of their countrymen in other prisons, and Death seemed continually to threaten them. The horror of their situation was considerably heightened by the cruel treatment and subsequent execution inflicted upon Ameen Sahib, Tippoo's uncle. This unfortunate man having excited the jealousy of his nephew, and being accused, perhaps unjustly, of holding a secret correspondence with the Nizam and the British government, was, soon after the death of Hyder, sent a prisoner to this place. He was carried to the top of the rock, and confined in a small enclosure, where he remained some days without food, it being the intention of the inhuman Tyrant that he should thus be made to perish. In an agony of despair he broke loose, seized a sword, and ran down the hill, forcing his way through the people who attempted to stop him, several of whom he killed; but was at last overpowered and brought down to the Pettah. In a small

enclosure contiguous to the English prison, he remained immured many days, without any other sustenance than such as was secretly conveyed to him by his guards, at the persuasion of our commiserating countrymen, who frequently heard his groans. The Killadar finding that he continued to live, and probably dreading the vengeance of his master, in case the prisoner should again attempt to escape, ordered a stake to be driven in the ground, and caused him to be tied to it by the hands and feet, in a standing position. In this dreadful condition he remained some time, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and the inclemencies of the weather, frequently imploring a drop of water to allay his parched tongue. At length an order was sent by the Tyrant to dispatch him, and a bow-string put a period to his sufferings.

At the commencement of the year 1783, the treaty of Mangalore took place, and the prisoners were cheered with the news of peace. They were conducted soon after to Bangalore, and from thence were escorted to the Carnatic, by Captain Thomas Dallas of the cavalry, who had attended the embassy to Tippoo's court with a troop of horse, and whose conduct upon this occasion merited the highest praise.





Drawn in the open air. B. H. Collyer.

SOUTH VIEW of SEWANDROOG.

Engraved by J. W. Orr

SOUTH WEST VIEW OF OOTTRA-DURGUM.

OOTTRA-DURGUM is one of the many strong holds with which the Mysore country abounds, where a few resolute men might bid defiance to an army. Immediately after the capture of Sewan-droog, Colonel Stuart, with his detachment, was ordered on to this place. He encamped near it, on the 23d of December, and after reconnoitering, determined his plan of attack, which was to escalate and take possession of the Pettah first, as the works on the hill could not easily be battered from any other quarter. Two companies of the 52d Regiment, and two from the 72d, the 26th battalion of Bengal Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery, pioneers, and scaling ladders, were ordered upon this service under the command of Captain Richard Scott. They marched early next morning, but as they approached the place the inhabitants appearing to be much alarmed, and the garrison willing to surrender, Colonel Stuart ordered a halt, and sent a summons to the Killadar, giving him two hours to deliberate upon his answer. Before that time had elapsed, they fired on our advanced parties, and manned the works. The troops were, in consequence, soon after ordered on to the assault; some field-pieces were judiciously planted by Captain Scott, to keep up a fire upon the Pettah, while his detachment, divided into three separate parties, proceeded to their different points of attack. They escalated and surmounted without difficulty the Pettah walls; the enemy were struck with a panic, and retreated precipitately to the upper fort. Captain Scott, judging from their confection that he might carry the fort by assault, pushed rapidly with the ladders to effect it. The field-pieces were now directed to the works on the hill, and fired over the heads of our men, care being taken to elevate gradually as they ascended. The garrison made no stand at any of their works, but fired at random, and retreated as our troops advanced. Five walls were successively escalated, until they had gained complete possession of the hill, when quarter was given to such of the enemy as had escaped the bayonets of our soldiers in the assault.

Mr. Cadman, a midshipman of the Hannibal, was among the number of our unfortunate countrymen whom Monsieur Souffrein basely delivered up to Hyder Aly last war, and experienced, on the summit of this rock, a long period of wretched captivity.

At the commencement of the late war he was sent, in company with eleven more European prisoners, to this

place. They were conveyed to the top of the hill, and confined in a close dungeon, with irons on their hands and legs. On a dark and rainy night they contrived to get out of their prison, and to escape down the north side of the rock, which is in most parts a perpendicular precipice. In a wonderful manner they effected this, at the expence of a few scratches and bruises only; except one man who was so unfortunate as to break his arm.

They had not travelled far before the day-light appeared, and obliged them to seek shelter in the thickets. Here they remained the whole day, busily employed in getting rid of their irons. An unlucky boy, who was driving cows, espied them, and gave information at Oottra-durgum of their track. They were immediately pursued by a large party of troops, and finding themselves closely followed, agreed to disperse as the only chance any of them could have of escaping. Seven were soon retaken, among whom was Mr. Cadman; the other five escaped, but of these only two have since been heard of. Those who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of their pursuers, were reconducted to Oottra-durgum, where it may be supposed their confinement was rendered more rigorous than before. An order was sent by Tippoo to deprive them of their allowance of food, in consequence of which they were soon reduced to the greatest extremes of hunger and despair. A spark of pity induced some of the inhabitants to give them rice, but in so sparing a manner, that it only tended to protract, for a few days, their miserable existence; in short, six out of the seven perished by famine, or diseases engendered by the want of proper nourishment, and as they died their bodies were thrown over the precipice, in which operation Mr. Cadman, who in the end was the only survivor, was obliged to assist. He would soon have shared the same fate, had not the British army passed that way in June, 1791, when the Killadar, incited probably by fear, immediately allowed him a daily portion of rice and mutton, which wholesome food, in a few days, recruited his strength. He was soon after removed to Seringapatam, and put into a dungeon at Shuhur-ganjam, where he fortunately happened to be, with a few other prisoners, on the night of the 6th of February, 1792, when a part of the army having crossed the river, and driven the enemy from that quarter of the island, he was found, and happily released by his countrymen, after ten years captivity in different places and prisons of the Mysore.



Drawn on the spot by R. H. Collyer.

S.W. VIEW of OOTRA-DURGUM.

Engraved by J. W. S. Jr.

W E S T V I E W O F R A M G H E R R Y.

THIS hill-fort is twenty-six miles S. W. from Bangalore, and fifty-one from Seringapatam, lying upon the high road between those two places. The fortifications are extensive, but in point of strength, Ramgherry is by no means equal to Nandy-droog, or Sewan-droog. The country about it is remarkably wild, being full of rocks and extensive thickets, inhabited by tygers and other animals. The foil contains great quantities of iron, which they fabricate here into various arms and implements for war. A large machine has been constructed for boring at once above fifty musket barrels. Machines, upon the same plan, have been erected at Bangalore, Conkanelly, and other places in Tippoo's dominions, but evidently appear to be the work of Europeans.

This place, like many other hill-forts in the country, is greatly infested by monkeys, who frequently enter the houses of the inhabitants, and devour their grain and provisions. They generally go in through the roof, first lifting up a tile to look in. If the coast is clear they descend to commit their depredations.

Ramgherry formerly belonged to a Polygar, named Kempy Gowr, and was taken from him by a Rajah of Mysore, about the beginning of the present century.

Soon after the capture of Sewan-droog, in December, 1791, Captain Welsh, with a detachment from the army, arrived before it, and sent a summons to the Killadar, who after some demur, and firing a few shots, by which one man was wounded, agreed to deliver it up.

Shivangerry, a large fortified rock in the vicinity, surrendered to Captain Welsh on the following day. Both places were, by the late treaty, restored to Tippoo Sultan.



THE MAUSOLEUM OF HYDER ALY KHAN AT LAULBAUG.

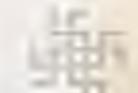
LAULBAUG is a favourite garden of Tippoo Sultan, situated at the south east end of the island of Seringapatam, in the center of which a palace has been erected, nearly upon the same plan as the one at Bangalore. The Mausoleum, represented in this view, was built over the body of his deceased father, at the western extremity of the garden. Contiguous to it is a mosque, or chapel for prayers.

Near the south west corner of the dome, is the tomb of Burhaun u'ddien, a cousin of Tippoo, who was killed at the battle of Satiimungalum, in September, 1790. It is reported, that soon after the burial of this chief, he caused four English prisoners to be sacrificed to his manes. They were tied to stakes, affixed to the four corners

of the tomb, and in order that a flow of their blood might not pollute the hallowed ground, the inhuman Tyrant caused them to be beat to death with bludgeons.

This account is corroborated by Mr. Cadman, who had it from a Jemadar in the Tyrant's service, while in prison.

On a black slab, fronting the mosque, is a pompous and hyperbolical inscription, in Persian, to the memory of Hyder Aly Khan.



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Engraving by J. H. Walker

The MAUSOLEUM of HYDER ALI KHAN at LALBAGH.

E A S T V I E W O F S E R I N G A P A T A M.

SERINGAPATAM is the capital of the kingdom of Mysore, and of Tippoo Sultan's dominions. It lies on an island of the river Cauvery, in latitude $12^{\circ} 25' 40''$, and longitude $76^{\circ} 34' 30''$ east of Greenwich. As a fortified town, it may be deemed a place of strength, but is not equal in extent, and the opulence of its inhabitants, to many cities in Hindostan. The fortifications have been considerably altered and augmented by Hyder Aly and Tippoo Sultan. It is defended on the east side by a double wall, and two ditches, which render that face of the fort by far the strongest.

Immediately after the glorious and decisive action of the 6th of February, 1792, Earl Cornwallis, with the Army, sat down before it. An approach and parallel were carried on opposite the North Face; and, in the course of a few days, an advanced parallel was nearly completed, within six hundred yards of the wall. Little else was requisite, to ensure the capture of the place, but to erect the batteries, and bring down the heavy guns. We had an ample stock of grain and ammunition. General Abercrombie and the Bombay army co-operated from the West, and the country in our rear was secured, and kept open by our allies, the Mahrattas and Nizam's forces.

Tippoo, who was now reduced to his last stake, and tottered on the brink of destruction, wisely determined to avert the impending storm, by acceding to an accommodation on any terms. After many earnest solicitations on his part, and negotiations between his Vakeels and Sir John Kennaway, a truce was agreed to on the following Preliminaries:

ARTICLE I. One Half of the Dominions which were in the Possession of Tippoo Sultan, at the Commencement of the present War, shall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their respective Boundaries, and agreeable to their Selection.

ART. II. Three Crores and thirty Lacks of Rupees, shall be paid to the Allies, agreeable to the following Particulars, viz. One Crore and fifty-five Lacks shall be paid immediately, in Pagodas, or Gold-mohurs, or

Rupees of full Weight and Standard, or Gold and Silver Bullion. The Remainder, one Crore and fifty-five Lacks, shall be paid in three Instalments, not exceeding four Months each, in the Coin abovementioned.

ART. III. All Subjects of the four several Powers who may have been Prisoners from the Time of the late Hyder Aly Khan, to the present Period, shall be fairly and unequivocally released.

ART. IV. Until the due Performance of the Articles abovementioned, two of the three eldest Sons of Tippoo Sultan shall be given as Hostages, on the Arrival of whom Hostilities will cease.

ART. V. When an Agreement, containing the Articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the Seal and Signature of Tippoo Sultan, Counter-Agreements shall be sent from the three Powers; and after the Ceasation of Hostilities, such a Definitive Treaty of perpetual Friendship as may be settled by the several Parties, shall be adjusted and entered into.

On the 23d of February, Tippoo affixed his hand and seal to the above instrument, and sent it out to camp. A cessation of hostilities was next morning proclaimed, and on the 27th, the two hostages, both children, the eldest not exceeding eleven years of age, were received in camp, by Earl Cornwallis, with every mark of distinction and kindness.

In the course of a few days, Tippoo made good the first payment of a crore and fifty-five lacks, which sum was divided among the three powers, in equal shares. The definitive treaties were ratified and exchanged, and soon after the armies marched off.

The sacking of Seringapatam, which probably would have happened in a few days, and the utter ruin of Tippoo, which must have ensued, might have enriched the army with plunder, and have added celebrity to the name of Earl Cornwallis as a general, but the moderation, policy and humanity that endued him, in the midst of his victorious career, to relinquish so rich a prize, and spare an humbled enemy, reflect greater honor on his name, as a man, and evince the true hero.



Drawn on the spot by R. H. Colbran

EAST VIEW SERIVGAPATAM.

Engraved by G. F. D.

WEST VIEW OF SERINGAPATAM.

SERINGAPATAM is so called from a Pagoda in it, dedicated to the God Serung or Seryrung, and anciently belonged to a Polygar Rajah, who going upon a pilgrimage to Ramisseram, left it in charge of his neighbour, the Polygar of Myfore. On his return the Myforean refused to give it up, pretending it was the command of Seryrung that he should retain the government. He kept possession, and the sovereignty of this place continued in his family during a period of three hundred years. The Curtars or Rajahs, his descendants, enlarged their dominions by conquest, and Seringapatam became at length the capital of an extensive kingdom, now known by the name of MYSORE. They married into the family of the Cullala Polygar, who, in consequence, was promoted to the office of Delwy or minister, which through custom became an inheritance. In 1747, Nundy Rauze, the then Delwy, deposed the Rajah Shumca Rauze, and sent him a prisoner to Kuppal-droog, where he died, placed Kishen Rauze, an infant of the royal line upon the throne, and gave him his daughter in marriage, but retained within his own hands the interior management of public affairs. Among other expeditions, he engaged in the contention between Mohammed Aly and Chunda Sahib, and it was in his service that Hyder, who commanded a body of horse, first displayed that courage, activity and military skill, which paved the way to his future aggrandizement, and enabled him, in the end, to overthrow Nundy Rauze and assume the government.

In 1756, Gopaul Row and Bulwant Row, Mahratta generals under Nana, entered Balaghat, and afforded Hyder fresh opportunities of exerting his prowess. He rose into high favor with the Rajah and Nundy Rauze, and was created Behaudur and generalissimo. However the Mahrattas, in the end, acquired by their numbers a vast superiority, and Nundy Rauze began to despair of an accommodation, when Hyder confidently took upon himself to procure a peace, and was accordingly invested with full power to treat and act as the exigency required.

He now assumed the sole management of public affairs, appointed Kundy Row, originally his slave, his *Peishkar*, mortgaged a great part of the lands to *Soukars* or bankers, for ready money, to satisfy the Mahrattas, gave *Jageers* to the Rajah and Nundy Rauze for their maintenance, and supported the army on the residue.

The Mahrattas returned to their own country, and soon after engaging in a war with Sujah Dowlah and other Mohammedan powers in the North, sent the greater part of their forces to Hindostan. Hyder eagerly availed himself of the opportunity; and, in 1760, deprived them of all the provinces they had wrested from Myfore. His authority was now completely confirmed, and received fresh honors from his nominal masters.

About this time, Burry Amma, an old woman of the Rajah's family, concerted a plan with Kundy Row to drive Hyder from his situation, and to restore the Rajah and his colleague, Nundy Rauze, to their former power. He had just returned from an expedition, and encamped on the island, when the first intimation he had of their design was by a cannonade from the fort upon his camp. Not knowing what danger might be prepared for him, he fled with a small party to Bangalore, where he reassembled his troops, and returning in full force to Seringapatam, threatened the destruction of the place, unless Burry Amma would deliver up the traitor Kundy Row, that he might receive the punishment due to his perfidy. Fear induced her to comply; Kundy Row was given up, and sent a prisoner to Bangalore, where, after a month's confinement in an iron cage, he was strangled. Hyder entered the fort, and reassumed the reins of government, but made a specious offer of resigning them to Nundy Rauze; who, deluded by his flattering and false professions, easily fell into his power; when the usurper, throwing off the mask, immediately confined him.

Hyder had now arrived at the pinnacle of sovereign power, and ruled with despotic sway, but still affected to govern in the name of the rightful Rajah of Myfore, whom he annually exhibited to public view at the Dusfarah festival; and, in the true style of oriental hypocrisy, presented him a *Nuzzer*, and professed himself his slave.

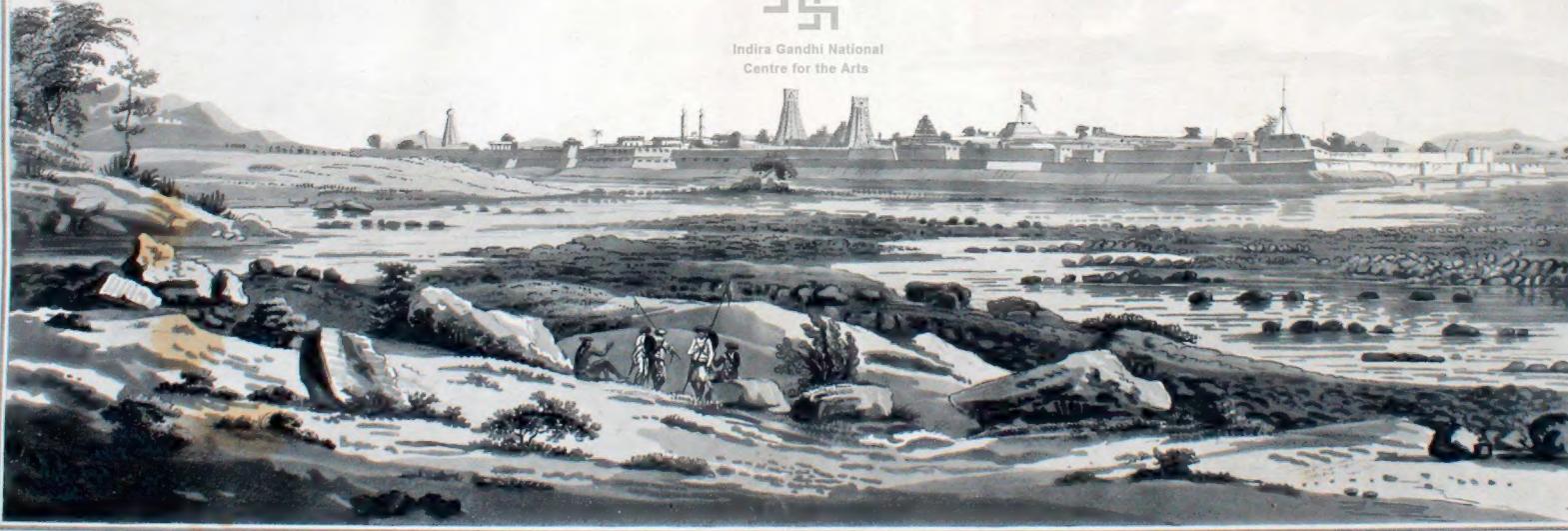
The Mahrattas returning under Mahdoo Row, in 1767, recovered all the northern provinces which Hyder had formerly yielded, and afterwards wrested from them. On the year following the Company entered into a war against him; which, owing to his profound policy and good generalship, was concluded to his advantage in 1769. In 1771, the Mahrattas, under Mahdoo Row, again invaded his country; when, after various successes, that chief returned to Poonah, leaving Trimmuck Row to prosecute the war. The battle of Milecotta soon followed, the sequel of which has already been related.

On the death of Hyder Aly, in 1782, his son, Tippoo Sahib, succeeded to the government, and mounted the throne of Myfore by the name of Tippoo Sultaun. The family of the ancient Rajahs is probably now extinct, or, if any of the race remain, they are closely confined as prisoners of state.

The annexed view was drawn from an island a little above the town, and is intended likewise to convey some idea of the river Cauvery, whose bed is full of rocks and stones.



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Drawn on the spot by R.H. Clebroke

A VIEW of SERINGAPATAM.

Engraved by J.W. Kaye

London, Feb. 1821, for the Proprietor by J. McThomson, 1522, Strand, Marylebone Street.



L I S T O F S U B S C R I B E R S.

A.

APSLEY. Capt. -
Anburry, Ensign -
Allan, A. Capt. -
Adams, Richard, Lieut. -
Ansley, Capt. L. D. -
Agnew, Capt. -
Aytone, Lieut. 74th Reg. -
Abbot, W. Esq. -
Anker, M. General -
Arbuthnot, G. Esq. -
Atkinson, M. Esq. -

B.

Burke, Lieut. 52d Reg. -
Brown, Hamilton, Capt. 52d -
Buttibey, E. Lieut. -
Bradford, Lieut. -
Burnet, Jof. Lieut. -
Bateman, Lieut. -
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Beaton, Capt. -
Brietzke, Charles, Lieut. -
Brown, Clements, Lieut. Artillery -
Burrow, R. F. Lieut. -
Bird, E. Lieut. -
Barton, Capt. Artillery -
Brown, Major, 19th L. D. -
Broughton, E. S. Lieut. -
Broughton, Robert, Lieut. -
Falfour, Sir Patrick, Part. -
Brown, Capt. 1st Pat. N. L. -
Boards, Capt. 74th Reg. -
Brown, Wm. Pay-Master to the Detachment with the Nizam -
Bailie, Capt. Artillery -
Blackburne, Wm. Lieut. 1st Bat. N. L. -
Baker, Charles, Esq. -
Balbou, Wm. Esq. -
Bunny, Charles, Esq. -
Bell, Rev. Dr. -
Britain, Alex. Esq. -
Praithwaite, John, Col. -
Bathurst, R. Esq. -
Brifco, Col. -
Beecher, John, Esq. -
Bready, J. Capt. -
Butler, John, Esq. -
Boddam, Cheries, Esq. -

C.

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Cranch, Lieut. -
Child, Capt. 19th L. D. -
Cenran, Capt. 52d Reg. -
Cameron, Lieut. 76th -
Cockerell, Lieut. Col. -
Conway, Lieut. E. S. -
Caffady, P. Ensign -
Charron, A. Lieut. -

Campbell, W. Ensign -
Campbell, James, Capt. 23d Bat. N. I. -
Currie, T. Lieut. -
Corner, C. Lieut. -
Campbell, D. Capt. -
Campbell, John, Sen. Lieut. 74th -
Carruthers, Rob. Ensign, 7th Bengal Bat. -
Campbell, J. Lieut. 1st Vol. Bat. -
Campbell, Charles, Capt. 74th -
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Colt, O. Esq. -
Cockburn, A. Esq. -
Churchill, Charles Henry, Esq. -
Colvin, D. Esq. -
Cullen, P. J. Capt. -
Cockrell, Charles, Esq. -
Collinson, C. S. Esq. -
Colibrooke, H. T. Esq. -
Chambers, Sir Robert -

D.

Duff, Colonel -
Derom, Major -
Dent, Lieut. 19th L. D. -
Davies, R. Lieut. -
Duncan, Jonathan, Esq. -
Darah, T. Lieut. -
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Duglas, Capt. 74th Reg. -
Dallas, Thomas, Capt. Cavalry -
Drummond, J. P. Lieut. -
Durell, Lieut. 71st -
Dunkley, R. Lieut. 7th Bengal Bat. -
Duff, Lieut. -
Doveton, Richard, Lieut. -
Douglas, Lieut. Artillery -
Dalrymple, Major -
Dunn, Major -
Denby, Capt. -
Davis, A. Lieut. -
Dring, — Esq. -
Dunkin, Sir William -

E.

Evans, Lieut. 52d -
Edwards, James, Lieut. -
Ecthaw, Robert, Lieut. -
Eyres, Colonel -
Evans, Lieut. -
Ellwood, Capt. B. Artillery -

F.

Fullerton, Col. Bengal -
Finnan, Thos. Lieut. 36th Reg. -
Ferguson, Arch. Lieut. -
Frazer, Rod. Lieut. -
Frazer, Peter, 12th Bat. N. I. -
Foyer, R. Ensign -
Fallowfield, E. W. Esq. -
Fawcitt, W. D. Capt. -

Frith, Capt. -
Forbes, Colonel -

G.

Grant, Lieut. Cavalry -
Glaes, Andrew, Capt. Bengal Artillery -
Glaes, John, Capt. -
Green, T. Lieut. -
Gore, Wm. Lieut. -
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Garlin, J. Capt. -
Gentle, James, Esq. -
Grant, Capt. -
Grant, Robert, Esq. -
Gardner, W. F. Esq. -
Green, T. Capt. -
Green, Anthony, Ensign -
Grace, Henry, Capt. -
Golding, Wm. Lieut. -

H.

Hay, J. Lieut. -
Harris, Colonel -
Hart, Major -
Haldan, Capt. -
Hughes, Lieut. 52d Reg. -
Hart, Thomas, Lieut. -
Hamilton, John, Capt. -
Hunt, John, Ensign -
Hyndman, H. Capt. -
Healy, Surtonius, Esq. -
Hughes, P. N. Lieut. -
Hay, Richard, Lieut. -
Hoar, Geo. Esq. -
Hutchinson, J. H. Lieut. -
Howell, Capt. Artillery -
Howard, T. W. Lieut. -
Hart, G. Capt. 36th -
Henderdon, Esq. Surgeon 74th -
Home, E. Q. -
Hardwick, Lieut. -
Henderon, Wm. Esq. -
Huddleton, John, Esq. -
Halleburton, D. Esq. -
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Harrington, W. Esq. -
Hall, Stuart, Esq. -
Hare, Ed. Esq. -
Hamilton, Robert, Capt. -
Heatley, G. S. Esq. -
Horley, M. C. Ensign -
Henkel, Tilman, Esq. -
Hay, J. Lieut. 74th -

I.

Jackson, Ensign, 26th Bat. -
Ince, Daniel, Esq. -
Jackson, W. C. Esq. -
Kyd, Capt. -
Kennedy, John, E. Q. -
Kingcote, Thomas, Esq. -
Kennaway, Sir J. Bart. -

K.

Fawcitt, W. D. Capt. -

Kerr, Pat. Esq. -
Kinderley, N. E. Esq. -
Kearnan, Capt. -

L.

Laird, — Esq. -
Littlejohn, P. Lieut. -
Lucas, Dr. -
Lewin, Capt. Ship Bridgewater -
Lloyd, Thomas, Ensign -
Lambert, Anthony, Esq. -
Larkins, Wm. Esq. -
Lockie, D. R. Esq. -
Leatherl, John, Lieut. -
Leigh, Willoughby, Esq. -

M.

Meadows, General -
Macaulay, Lieut. -
Martin, Claud. Lieut. Col. -
Madan, Capt. -
Maxwell, Capt. L. D. -
Musgrave, Dr. 76th -
Montague, Major Bengal Artillery -
Morison, Lieut. -

N.

MacCorkill, Lieut. -
Maxwell, W. G. Lieut. -
M'Namara, E. C. Lieut. -
Morgan, Thomas, Lieut. -
M'Kenzie, Lieut. Engineer -
M'Gregor, J. Lieut. -
M'Gregor, R. Lieut. -
M'Intyre, John, Lieut. -
M'Leod, D. Lieut. -
M'Leod, N. Capt. -
Montgomery, A. Capt. 2d Bat. N. I. -
Mathews, A. Lieut. -
Maxwell, Lieut. Col. -
Mackenzie, Kenneth, Lieut. 71st Reg. -
Mercer, Grem, Esq. -
Maitland, Honourable Capt. -
Mitchell, H. Esq. -
Maule, Major -
Monbray, Geo. Esq. -
Malcolm, Robert, Esq. -
Muat, Geo. Esq. -
Morgans, Col. and Mrs. -
Murray, Lieut. -
Mitchell, H. Lieut. -
Matthews, A. Lieut. -
Macdonald, Major -
Mathews, W. R. -
Maison, B. Esq. -
Maddison, Lieut. 19th L. D. -

P.

Pine, G. H. Lieut. -
Pickett, Wm. Lieut. -
Pot, Robert, Esq. -
Petrie, Major -
Prole, G. Lieut. -
Petrie, Wm. Esq. -
Place, Lionel, Esq. -
Pilfield, Esq. of the Ship Ocean -
Madan, Capt. -
Maxwell, Capt. L. D. -
Musgrave, Dr. 76th -
Montague, Major Bengal Artillery -
Morison, Lieut. -

R.

Rof, Col. H. -
Robinon, Capt. -
Richardson, Lieut. Col. -
Russell, Capt. 52d -
Rattray, J. Capt. -
Rof, P. Lieut. Col. Chief Engineer -
Rof, V. Capt. -
Robinson, Capt. -
Richardson, Lieut. Col. -
Russell, George, Major -
Roach, Lieut. -
Robotham, Lieut. -
Reynolds, Capt. Artillery -
Rifell, V. Capt. -
Rochuck, Benj. Esq. -
Rollo, R. Esq. -
Ramfay, R. Ensign -
Rattray, James, Capt. -
Redfearn, T. Esq. -

S.

Scott, Major W. -
Skelly, Major -
Stevenson, Major -
Stuart, Honourable Mr. Charles -
Stuart, Lieut. Col. -
Scott, John, Esq. -
Scott, Richard, Capt. -
Scott, J. Lieut. -
Scott, S. Lieut. -
Scott, W. Lieut. -
Sturmer, Wm. Lieut. -
Stokoe, Ensign Engineer -
Salmond, J. Lieut. -
Swinton, Lieut. 74th -
St. John, Honourable Capt. -
Spencer, Lieut. 73d -
Spence, Major, 73d -
Sadler, A. Esq. -

T.

Turner, Lieut. B. G. -
Tolfrack, G. Esq. -
Turing, R. Capt. -
Turnour, Honourable Lieut. 73d -
Tolfrey, P. Lieut. -
Tolfrack, Lieut. Madras Establishment -
Trent, Lieut. Col. -
Torin, Benj. Esq. -
Topping, — Esq. -
Taylor, Henry, Esq. -
Trail, H. Esq. -
Todd, C. Esq. -
Thornhill, — Esq. -
Thomas, Lieut. -

V.

Vanderheyden, — Esq. -

W.

Wilks, Lieut. -
Wight, Capt. 36th -
Wells, Capt. E. -
White, M. Lieut. -
Welth, T. Capt. -
Wallace, John, Ensign -
White, Henry, Lieut. -
Wood, Thos. Ensign Bengal Engineers -
Wood, T. Lieut. Coast Engineers -
Wood, Lieut. Col. -
Wortley, H. Lieut. -
Woodburn, Major, B. Artillery -
White, Lieut. 73d -
Wright, Lieut. 52d -
Winbolt, Wm. Lieut. -
Welth, George, Lieut. -
Wright, James, Esq. A. W. Surgeon -
Wallace, Lieut. 75th -
Whitie, Lieut. 73d Reg. -
Whittie, Charles, Capt. -
Wallace, Capt. -
Webb, J. Esq. -
Williams, R. Esq. -
Wilson, T. H. Esq. -
Ware, Colonel -
Wright, Alexander, Esq. -
Willis, J. Esq. -

Y.

Young, Major -

Z.

Zouch, Capt. 52d -

